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Lectures upon

Therapeuticks

Gentlemen/

We come now to apply the principles taught in our Physiology & pathology to the Cure or relief and pain of Diseases. This is the most important part of a Medical education, for all that is taught by Anatomy, the Institutes of Medicines, Chemistry, Natural history, and the Materia Medica are valuable to a Physician only as they are applicable to the purposes that have been mentioned. of those branches of Science may be considered as the raw materials of the great fabric of practical Medicine in which I include Surgery and Midwifry as well as the practice of Physic. I know it is common with some physicians to appreciate the elementary branches

of a medical education which have been
mentioned, at the expense of those which
are of a practical nature. As well might
they prefer the Alphabet to Language nor
a grammar to a useful book composed
by all its rules. A medical education
may be compared to an Arch, which
rests, not upon a part, but upon the
whole of the materials that compose it.
A knowledge of all its branches is necessary
to constitute a Physician, and the Physi-
=cian
who attempts to dispense with any one
of them, shows that he does not fully
comprehend the nature & extent of his
profession.

In favor of the elementary

elementary
V To prefer the Studies of Anatomy Chemistry
&c to the practical branches of Medicine
that have been mentioned, is to prefer the
means to the end — it is like preferring Mo:
= ney to the enjoyments & comforts of life
it is the design of
which money ~~is intended~~ to procure after
it is earned, — [For like it] like preferring the study
of the dead languages, to the knowledge
they enable to acquire. In all the three
instances means are preferred to ends.

branches of medicine, above ~~the~~ those which are practical, it ~~is to~~ has been said the former are more certain than the latter. But this is by no means true; ~~for~~ Look into the treatises upon Anatomy, Chemistry, natural history and materia medica, and you will find as many Controversies ~~as~~ and as great a Variety and Change of ~~practice of physic~~, Opinions as ~~and the same diversity of Sense and~~ ~~Opinions~~ to Old Books, as you will find in Books upon the practice of physic. ~~practical Medicine.~~

Nor is it true that Surgery, and in their midwifry are more Certain ~~than the~~ principles than the practice of Physic;

V number of its Objects.

They have both had their Controversies as well as medicine, and they both derive much of their certainty & Utility from the principles which regulate the Cure of Diseases.

It has been said by persons who admit the equal degrees of Certainty in medicine & Surgery, that the latter is more useful than former. To this Assertion I object & That the Objects of medicine, are more numerous than those of Surgery, and of Course its Utility is in proportion to the greater Look at the reports of Dispensaries and hospitals. Nineteen out of twenty of all the patients who partake of this Char-ity, are affected with diseases only, and of the small number who are objects of Surgerical Attention, a greater proportion are not cured, than of those who are

exclusively the Objects of the care of the phy-
-sician.

It has been said further, the practice
of physic is stationary in its benefits to
mankind, and that under all its revo-
-lutions in theories, and modes of practice,
a greater proportion of persons who
are sick are not cured, than were, cen-
-turies ago. This assertion is contradicted
in many Countries & particularly in
the United States. In the Conclusion of an
inquiry into the Comparative State of Medi-
-cine in Philadelphia between the years
1760 & 1788 and the year 1809 published
in the 4th & last Volume of my inquiries

V The Deaths in 1770 & 1771 when our city contained but 25,000 inhabitants were between 12 & 13,00 . In the year 1812 at which time our city contained about 100,000 inhabitants the deaths were only 1345 . !! Other causes have contributed to produce this great diminution of deaths in our city such as the disuse of heavy Suppers after plentiful Dinners . the disuse of punch at 12 oclock - the introductions of River water into our city, but it is chiefly owing to the improved State of medicine .

you will find a ~~statement~~ of a number of facts taken from ~~the~~ bills of mortality in ~~this city~~, from which it will appear that the proportions of deaths has ~~ap~~ spared more than one half in proportion to the population of this city, and chiefly from the new principles and modes of practice which have been introduced into this city within ~~the~~ the last two intervals of ~~the~~ ~~two~~ periods which have been mentioned. The principles embrace, not only the means of curing diseases, but of preventing and mitigating them, and these are a part of the Science of medicine.

The part of our Course which applies principles or theory to the Cure and relief of Diseases,

V I am aware that the derivation of the word Therapeutics leads us to contemplate the cure of Diseases as the only business of a physician. But this ~~is by far too limited a~~ view of the Objects of Medicine is far too limited. I shall include in the System of Therapeutics I am about to Deliver, ~~too~~ three things. viz.

1 The Cure of Diseases.

2 The relief of such diseases as we cannot cure, and thereby prolonging human life.

~~3 Opening the passage out of life.~~ ~~In embracing this~~ ~~the~~ Objects This is an important branch of our Science, and calculated to enhance its Utility to mankind. However painful the acknowledgment may be to the pride of Medicine, we are forced to admit, that there many diseases that we cannot cure, but ~~L~~ even these diseases may be so far relieved as to ~~render~~ prevent death, — to render

and pain,
has been called by the Peculiarists Therapeutick
and ~~the~~ Methodus Medendi ~~that is the~~
in which is included the
Art of Curing diseases founded upon a
Knowledge of ~~the~~ their Causes. It is necessary
introduction to the Cautions upon the practice
of Physic. ~~How~~ a knowledge of its princi-
ples will save us much trouble & time when
we come to consider the Different remedies
which are indicated in the Cure of Dis-
eases, and the best time and manner of
applying them. It is alike. Contrary to
my duty and inclinations, to enter into a
detail of the Vertues & Doses of the different
Articles of the Materia Medica. This you
will receive with more advantages than
I am able to give it from the Professor

life comfortable, and to prolong it to old age,
and in some instances to place the System in
such a situation as to throw off a disease
which ~~was beyond the~~ had resisted the power of
~~Medicine to cure~~ Medicine.

The Epilepsy, Asthma, Head ache, Pulmonary
Congestions - Colic, Hemorrhages - ~~Diseases~~ the diseases
which occur about or at the time of the cessation of the menses,
all tend to produce Death in a short time. ~~by~~
~~Disorganizing vital parts~~ by great pain, or by inducing a
fatal debility. By ~~curing~~ exciting the powerful
of these diseases with the loss of blood, or other
depleting remedies, or by opiates when attended with pain,
and afterwards by tonics, the
same the parts in which they are seated
from disorganization, and the whole
System from being worn out by pain, or destroyed
by debility, for many years and thus
and favours the escape of the disease, from
the changes in the predispositions which
take place in the body in the different
succeeding periods of life. Even Aneurisms
Cancers have been kept at bay for many
years by medicine, and life rendered tolerable
under their danger & pain. ~~The are not~~
Singular in

(a) keeping patients alive, without curing them,
in the chronic diseases that have mentioned. I
shall say hereafter we are able to do but
little more in all those acute fevers which
are attended with exacerbations or paroxysms
and remissions. We prevent the death from
those fevers only by sustaining the
powers of nature, until time throws
them out of the System.

By attending to thus circumscribing the
limits of the power of medicine in curing
diseases, we not only save
the System from destruction
by palliative remedies, but we
prevent our patients taking for a radical
cure of their Diseases. It is of great consequence
to enforce this opinion upon them;

To ~~Lay~~ ~~Station~~ State to them ~~that~~ their incurable chronic diseases often presume ~~necessarily~~ shorten human life & that they do not ~~need~~ ~~caution them against~~ also ~~that~~ to the use of ~~these~~ ~~the~~ remedies whether from the hands of ~~regular~~ bred physicians that are intended to cure them. I deliver this remark ~~gent.~~ from a good deal of experience & observation. I can look around me and see many old people who were afflicted with ~~obstinate~~ incurable diseases in early & middle life, who have either recovered from them, or who now feel no inconvenience from them in consequence of their having been the patients of physicians whose prescriptions were intended only to relieve, & not to cure their Diseases. On the other hand, I can recollect many persons ~~whom~~ ~~disease~~ now in their graves, who were conveyed

V In asserting that any disease is
incurable, I am aware that I oppose
the Declarations of Lord Bacon who says
" to pronounce a disease incurable is to esta=
=blish ignorance by law". also the opinion
of Dr Gregory Lee delivered with great ele=
=gance in his lectures upon the Office and
Duties of a physician". I admit the force
of the Dr's reasoning, and from the Succes=
ful Medicine in vanquishing many diseases
once supposed to be incurable, there is good
reason to believe our Science will in
the course of time triumph over diseases
which now resist the power of medicine.
All I mean by incurable diseases, is
those diseases which we cannot now
cure.

premature[illegible] to them, in consequence of
their having fallen into the hands of quack
or regular bred physicians who promised to
cure their incurable diseases.

The changes I mentioned formerly which
take place in the predispositions to diseases in
periods of life, favour the propriety of our
expecting a mitigation or cure of dis-
-cases from time, and of our ~~not attempting~~
employing such remedies only as are calculated
~~to conflicting one~~ remedies ~~likely to make~~
to ease pain, & to obviate
~~to~~ upon their paroxysms, and ~~thus prev~~
Debility, and thus to prevent the extinction of life.
~~death~~ ~~disorganization~~ death.

The 3d: Object included in ~~this~~ therapeutics is, to
lessen the pains of dying, and thus to smooth
the passage out of life.

From this ~~division~~ extended View of the
Objects of the practice of medicine you will
perceive that there is no situation in which

& his physician
the Connection between ~~him~~ a patient should be
to use the words of the marriage service
dissolved. They should take other "for better & for,
in
worse, ~~for~~ sickness and ~~for~~ health until death
do them part."

The principles & modes of practice which
will
I shall deliver in our Therapeutiks ~~this~~
apply alike to all the 3 objects of medicine
whether they relate to the Cure, or to the mitiga-
ch
-tion of diseases, or to alleviating the pains &
attend the passage out of life. —

It is alike contrary to my inclination
and duty to enter into the detail of the Virtues
and Doses of the different Articles of the Materia
this Detail
Medica. ~~This~~ You will receive from the
Professor of the Materia Medica with more
Advantages than I can give it.

~~of the Materia medica~~. I shall barely name and characterize to the Different Classes of Medicines, & explain as far as ~~I am able their Properties~~ ~~it will be useful~~ and ~~so far as~~ I am able ~~it will be useful~~, ~~and as far as I am able to do~~ the Manner of their Operating, ~~In~~ or in other words, I shall only furnish you with a View of all the tools which I conceive to be necessary for a Physician to work with, and endeavour to point out the manner of using them. In so doing, I shall consider Disease in its simple, or Unit State. In the practice of physic I shall treat upon the different forms & States and Seats of Diseases.

In considering the Operation of Medicines I shall apply the history of impressions which I delivered in the Lectures upon

Remarks upon the forms that
should be observed by a physician in
his intercourse with sick people, and
afterwards I shall mention the cir-
=cum =

Animal life. All remedies are intended
to act by exciting or opening
motion and sensation, or by giving them
a new direction. Of course — to understand
this part of our course, it will be necessary
to recollect the laws which govern both,
that were enumerated in the lectures upon
the nervous system. You will find them of
great application to the subject before us.

Before I proceed to consider the different
classes of medicines I shall first deliver a few
rules for the attainment of a knowledge of
and the subsequent treatment of them. These rules
diseases are intended to produce
extensive attention to diseases
and serious in all their
parts and relations. before we venture into that
conflict with them which is to end in their
cure, or in their destroying the lives of our patients.

When ~~the difference in the~~ in the same City we sometimes
observe diseases to assume a different Charac-
=ter. Thus the Intermittents fevers in Philad.ª lose the
malignity in proportion as you recede
from the shores of the Delaware to the
Schuylkill. In the year 1803 we saw the
yellow fever in Water Street - an inflam.ª
remittent Between 5th & 6th Streets, and mild
intermittents beyond them in the
Western Streets and Suburbs of the city.
This rule should command your first
attention

~~Introductory~~

I consider the Country, the County, the City, and even the Village in which diseases offer themselves. The diseases of Cold & Warm Climates require very different & often very opposite remedies. Diseases of Climates al- -most entirely Cold & Warm, require a treatment different from them both. Again - the local circumstances of Countries related as they are to mountains - marshes - Deserts - ~~and~~ seas and rivers, when they are removed but a few degrees from each Other in point of latitude. ~~V~~ Even ~~as~~ a neglect of it, ~~Quarantine~~ to ~~this~~ ~~and this~~, medicine has been less useful than it would Otherwise have been in all Ages and Countries. ~~I~~ We have much reason to lament this neglect, in the United

States of America. From our ~~Education~~ ~~Medicine~~ being derived chiefly from British Books and Universities, we have for more than a Century ~~applied~~ the same remedies to the Care of diseases descent from British An= and our long & intimate connections with G. Britain =cestors, nearly all our habits are British. ^ we still admire ~~Though independant of~~ pomps ~~Despotism~~ Royalty ~~Spleudor~~ in Government; ~~and~~ our Houses are built our ^ are fashioned; and our ~~Diseases and our Aliments are the same~~ Dresses ^ Aliments are cooked in the same manner as those of the Inhabitants of Great Britain. May=over, our very poetical allusions & Conversation phrases in Conversations are derived from that Country; hence we ~~has of Philosophy~~ compare ~~Americans~~ ^ our music to the notes of the British Nightingale, and quick motions to "Skipping Jip like a lamplighter" though not one in ten thousand of our Countrymen has ever heard the One, or ~~has~~ seen the Other. Happy

2 20 far influenced by them, as to forget
the influence of Climate upon the Diseases of
your own Country. "Scribimus, Romæ, &
in Aere Romano" says Baglivi in speaking
of the bad consequences of giving
the premature use of the Bark in a fever
which he has described. In like manner,
consider when you are called to visit a
patient, that you are about to exercise
your profession not in the temperate
Air of Great Britain, but in the
Most wrist Cities of London & Edin. but in
warmer, more humid, colder - and dryer
the Atmosphere of the United States.

would it have been for our country had
the influence of British habits been confined
only to our houses, Dresses - aliments, and
languages. But it has extended much further.
It has contaminated the practice of
Physic, and has led us to adopt a greater
number of medicines than
our diseases require, and to prescribe them
in Doses by far too feeble for the violence
that is imposed upon them by the
difference and peculiar nature of our
climate. In setting out in the study and
practice of medicine, let the first step
therefore be accompanied with
take a solemn Declaration of your inde=
-pendance of British books and Universities
as guides in the treatment of American
Diseases. I do not mean by this advice,
that you should not read British books, nor
visit British Universities. I
wish you to do both, but never to be

2 The Season of the year should never be lost sight of in the treatment of diseases. Heat and Cold, Moisture and Dryness & have a Sensible influence upon them, & require a Constant change in our prescriptions. Recollect that when I speak of Seasons in its relation to Disease, that I ~~embrace in this~~ consider usual ~~forms~~ Diseases as protracted Until the 2nd month of July, & the Autumnal, to the 2nd month of February.

3 Never lose sight for a moment of the laws of Epidemics delivered in our pathology. I need not repeat them to you. Consider the relation they bear to each other - the powers of strong Epidemics in changing ordinary weaker Diseases, or compelling

~~and of accommodating our remedies to them~~. The same disease ~~will~~ which one year will yields to bleeding, ~~but~~ the next year will not bear the lancet, but ~~is found~~ yields only to purging or sweating medicines. ~~Dr Sydenham~~ Dr Webster in his history of pestilential diseases mentions many remarkable facts of this kind. Dr Mann confirms the truth of the remark.

them to assume some of their symptoms.
— The power of a weak Epidemic to chase
away a stronger One, when the body has
from habit, ceased to feel its Stimulus —
— the influence of Virulent Epidemics
in imparting a portion of this force
to the diseases which precede & succeed
them; — the uniformity of this character
when universal — and this Variety
when [illegible] and lastly the difference
in this force, Symptoms & course in
successive years. Dr Sydenham has left
us an excellent example of the benefits of
thus studying Epidemics, and of accommo=
=ding remedies to this combined force,
Combinations, and Variety; By this

V 4 Learn to discriminate an epidemic disease when it conceals itself under the form of such as are of a stationary, or local nature, and to prescribe only for the former. Dr Sydenham has left us two examples of his sagacity in conforming to this rule. When the fever intermitting which prevailed between the years 1675 and 1680 assumed the form of a Rheumatism, he still pursued it, and cured it with the remedy which had had prescribed in the former Disease, and in the Cure which he accompanied the intermitting fever at another time he neither bled, purged nor blistered, but continued to administer the peruvian bark which removed that alarming disease. —

VI In the form, and Succession of Diseases must be sought for in the changes which climates undergo, also in the changes in the diet-manners & degrees of Civilization of nations &

will perpetuate
~~If~~ practis You ~~shall~~ ~~double~~ ~~by~~ your labors,
by learning
~~for we shall become~~ students of physic every
year of our lives, but you will encrease
your usefulness, by becoming more able and
successful physicians.

5 Recollect that ~~Dis~~ old diseases are frequently
succeeded by new ones, and that the same
in the lapse of years
Diseases often change their force, by becoming
more and then more violent, but more
frequently, more mild in their Characters.
~~The is~~ It would seem as if it belonged
to diseases not only to vanquish, but
~~This change~~ it
to extinguish each other. The Lapse in
~~This change~~ it
~~encrease has been accompanied by~~ took
notice of this in our pathology. An
Attention to this rule will prevent mis=
=takes in the treatment of diseases.

agricultural improvements that are made in different countries.

National predispositions should be studied in pre-
=scribing for Diseases. The influence, not only
of Climate, but of Diet, Dress, intellectual
and moral Habits and even Amusements
often determine the Character & force of
diseases, and the Operation of Medicines.
In Barbadoes the intermittents are often
attended with a Swelling in One of the
legs - and such is the tendency of the
System to that Symptom in the Natives
of that Island, that they are frequently
attacked with it in foreign Countries.
I knew one run it in a female Servant
of a Clergyman's family from Barbados.
— The Natives of Cold Climates are
the principal Victims of the yellow

V The late Dr Reynolds of this city informed me that
he never knew Cases from Ireland who were
recently all his patients required more bleeding
in the same diseases than our old, or na-
=tive Citizens.

fever in the West Indies, and often from the Physicians of the Islands using the same feeble practice in that disease which they use in its milder grades in the native citizens.

An intermittent in a native of Ireland seldom yields to Bark without bleeding, if he be affected with it the first year after he arrives in the middle States of America, while the same disease is easily cured by a few doses of Bark in an old citizen of our Country. From VI.
an inattention to this national peculiarity of Constitution in an American sea Captain I once saw a dangerous Abscess in the lungs succeed to a simple pleurisy in the City of London, in consequence of his losing but eight Ounces of blood. This

patient was attended by the celebrated Dr.
Folkergill. In an Army or Navy composed
of men of different Nations, and even of
men of the same Nation, but of different
States, this rule is of great importance.
During the American Revolutionary War
the diseases of the Soldiers from the New=
=England States were all marked with more
or less Lowness (a passion of the
most debilitating nature) and of course
depleting remedies were forbidden in them
to the extent in which they might other=
=wise have been used. The diseases of the
Soldiers from Virginia were marked with
a passion of another kind — it was for
Indian corn bread, called by them pone
& Johnny Cake, and for salted Bacon,
the habitual diet of their Country.

~~only influenced~~ discapes. but the quality
and doses of medicines.

But further, medicinal prescriptions & not only influence
& National habits should be studied in
prescribing for diseases, but the
not only of Climate, diet but of diet-
Drugs — intellectual and moral habits
And even the Amusements, often deter-
=mine the Character and force of diseases,
and the Operation of medicines. The
inhabitants of St. Petersburgh & of other
Northern Countries bear larger Quan-
=tities of ardent Spirits than our. Their
Southern Nations, without being
intoxicated by them. The Laplanders
laughed at Linnaeus when he cautioned
them against using the poisonous
Fly Agaricus in their Broths, and the
Inhabitants of Egypt acquire stronger

purges than the people of Other Countries,
and Dr Hunter tells us the Europeans
at Calcutta require stronger Medicines
of the same Class to move their bowels
than the Natives of that part of the
East Indies. The same remark applies to
tonic medicines. Twice the quantity of
Bark is necessary to cure the intermit=
-ting fever in the West Indies that is necessy
in an European Country. —

7 The forms of Governments under which patients
live, and the Religion they profess should be known
by a physician. Discuss portake of the influ=
= ence which they both exert upon the mind
through the Medium of the passions.

8 The rank in life which patients sustain,
should be attended to by a physician. The

diseases of high life differ very much from
those which occur among the lowest
classes of people. This sensibility to the
operation of medicines is very different,
and particularly to all those which are
intended to act through the mediums of the
mind.

I attend carefully to the occupations of
sick people before you prescribe for them.
They all influence the nature & seats of
diseases. They moreover influence their
cure. In prescribing exercise for
example, it should always be as much
opposed as possible to the habits of exercise
or labour to which the occupations of
such patients have exposed them.

10 The individual predispositions of ones

patients should be Consulted in all our prescrip-
-tions, ~~and~~ ~~I shall~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ I shall respect them.
They are the Sanguineous - the bilious or hepatic,
nervous - muscular - Cephalic - phrenitic - Lym-
-phatic and cutaneous. They all require a specific
variety in the remedies necessary to remove
them. It is from neglecting to attend to the
predispositions, that we so often see the same
remedy do good in one Case, and do harm in
another under apparently equal Circumstances.
Recollect the fable of the Wax which upon
observing a brick to be hardened by fire,
threw itself into the fire and was instantly
melted & consumed by it. Dr Burton in his
Anatomy of melancholy has worded another
fable which more forcibly illustrates the
disadvantage of not attending to individual
predisposition, and to the existing Condition of

the System. a Mule loaded with a bag of
Salt, and an Ass loaded with a bag of Wool
Set out to ford a river together. They both
staggered under their respective loads. The Mule
at length fell, by which means the water
penetrated the bag of salt, and washed away
a considerable part of it into the river. The
Mule rose, and went on with ease afterwards.
The Ass upon beholding his companion so
much lightened and relieved, by his fall, laid
himself down in the river. This bag of Wool
was penetrated by the Water, which added
to so much to its weight, that he attempted
in vain to rise, and perished in the stream.
— In a word — as One mans meat (to use a
common saying) is another mans poison,
so the Medicine that cures one man,

V

Connected with the predisposition of patients,
~~are subject to~~ are Their habitual chronic diseases. These ~~They~~ are
always disposed to mix with such as are of an
acute nature, and to render more ~~to~~ care and
attention necessary to ~~&~~ cure them than
simple diseases.

may kill another. This wunderful upon the
difference of predispositions, and the difference
which is perceived in the effects of medicines
from them is of great application ~~is of~~
~~great application~~, and should never be lost
sight of for a moment by a physician.

11 Many persons have certain peculiarities
in their Constitutions which are sometimes
natural, and sometimes acquired. ~~It consists~~ They
~~to this~~ consist in antipathies to certain
articles of diet, and medicines, and to certain
odors, sights and sounds, or in such an
insensibility
~~Apathy~~ to them as not be affected by
them, as they affect other people. It is called
Idiosyncracy. This peculiarity of Constitu=
=tion should be well known, ~~to physician~~,
and strictly attended to by a physician.

12 The Habits of patients with respect to

diet, medicines, acquired appetites ~~food~~ &
modes of living generally, should be ~~imposed~~
~~after~~ known by a physician. Vegetable
Hops will seldom restore a man reduced by
a fever who has been accustomed to eat
three meals of animal food in a day, nor
will wine be felt by the System of a man
who in a typhus fever has been in the
habit of Drinking a Quart or two of Strong
Grog every day of his life. The same
remark applies to medicines. Persons
who have been in the habit of taking
Bark as a tonic for a chronic disease,
or as a preventive of fever ~~will~~ can
not be cured by ordinary doses of it of
an intermitting fever, still Up will
common doses of Opium or Tobacco

remove the diseases in which they are usually prescribed by persons who have been in the habit of using them daily as cordials, or to chase away the uneasiness which arises from the absence of sensation.

13 ~~To attend to this~~ It will often be useful to inquire into the diseases and habits of the ancestors of our patients. I need not speak to you the diseases which descend in families. By having the seeds of them to hereditary predisposition, we shall be led to use more force, or more perseverance in the use of our remedies, and to guard more carefully against their recurrence. Always remember in this retrospect to look beyond the 2nd generation. Gout and madness sometimes ~~pass~~ skip by the 2nd and appear in the 3d Generation. Dr.

v Dr Cairds family

Blackmore compares the Gout from this pe-
-culiarity to a river in Africa which rises in
one kingdom, disappears in its adjoining one,
and appears in full force in a third. D^r Trail
I said formerly mentions the gout in Spain and
passing thro two, and appearing in a 4th
Generation.

14 2ndly should what I formerly called "filial
Diseases" be overlooked in examining sick
people. Consumption - palsy - Epilepsy -
Deafness - weak eyes, often affect
the whole or a part of a family of
Children in whose parents no sign of
those Diseases had ever appeared. By knowing
when this is the case, we shall be led to
watch for the first Symptoms of those Diseases,
and to meet them with the most powerful
medicines, & we shall direct a change to

be made in the Diet - Dress, or place of residence
of our patients * ~~for as they cannot be Conta-~~
~~=gious but shall they must depend upon some~~
~~treat=e~~ ~~It has been supposed that~~
15 the habitual acute diseases of sick people should be
inquired into by a physician, - also their habitual
remedies. These inquiries will save a physician
much trouble, for certain diseases yield to
remedies in some people which have no ef=
=fect in like circumstances upon others.
~~people~~. This rule applies in a particular
manner to bloodletting. If the a diseased
System has been often relieved by it, it will
call for it in all its indispositions attended
with fulness, and it will sometimes refuse
to yield to any other mode of depletion.
16 Attend to the Ages of ~~your pati~~ sick people.
Every age has its peculiar ~~diseases~~ predispos=
=tions and Diseases. Age likewise influences

V I shall say hereafter that the Children
sometimes recover with Symptoms that
are almost also universally fatal in grown
people.

Choice - the Dose - the and Effects
the ~~Dose and~~ Operation of many Medicines.
- We poke infants & Children with more Safety
& advantage than Adults - Blisters ~~by~~ behind
the ears & to the head do more Service in this
ephalic diseases than in any subsequent
stage of life. They require more bleeding and they
bear larger Doses of Calomel
under Dentition than grown people,
~~Dentition~~ The Convulsions in this System ~~are~~
by ~~In~~ all this Diseases are all more or less
influenced by the pain and irritation of the
gums in Cutting their teeth and by worms in the
Alimentary Canal. —
pulmonary Consumption & Epilepsy are
often cured under puberty. Diseases of the
lungs are most dangerous about the time
the body acquires its full growth. ~~Diseases of the~~ Cancers
~~brain~~ are most common about the time
when the Arterial System strike from
preeminence in their quantity of blood

all
cases, and Diseases of the brain are most
dangerous in the evening of life.

17 The difference of Sex has an influence upon
Diseases. ~~The~~ A physician therefore in prescribing
for the same Disease ~~the~~ in both Sexes, should
always recollect how much it is altered in
its force and Symptoms by menstruation,
pregnancy & the ~~Op~~ Commotions which take
place in the System at the time of the Cessation of
the menses.

18 There are certain Diseases both of the body
and mind which are induced by Causes that
are seldom made known to a physician. These
are intemperance in eating, the intemperate Use of Tobacco,
Secret Drinking, ^ debt &
love, Vexation, mortified pride - envy, debt &
guilt. These must be sought for, from
the neighbours, or from the friends, or the
enemies of the patients. When these Causes are
unknown, the diseases they produce are

seldom cured, but when known, they are often cured by attacking them by the Combined powers of medicine, Reason & Religion. ~~Resolved that intemperance is a vice Under this head~~ Resolved that the two first causes I have mentioned viz: intemperance in eating & in Drinking are is of a relative nature, and that very different ideas are affixed to the same degree of it in many people. Thus ~~Hogarth~~ with the 2nd of Burgundy after eating an old pye at 12 o'clock by way of a relish, and several pounds of gross aliment at dinner ~~Lord~~ During his last sickness told Dr Simmons =man who that he "ate no more than was necessary to keep soul and body together." I once attended a Mr Da— a from Barbadoes in the Gout. At my first Visit to him I inquired what his habits were as to Drinking. "Very temperate - very temperate" said he.

"

~~I~~ Explain what you mean by your temperance" said J. — "why said my patient I never ~~to~~ Drink more than a bottle of Wine a day when I Dine at Home" — "and how much said I do you Drink when you Dine in Company" — "never more than three bottles", in Company"

"and how often do you dine ~~out~~ said J. —

— "why never Oftener than Once or twice a week!" I attempted in vain to con=
=vince him of the Consequences of this egregi=
=ous error in his ideas of intempe=
=rance. He ~~did~~ staggered to a Ship which carried him from one City to Barbadoes, where he soon after died a martyr to his Disease. —

19 Never lose sight of the remote & exciting causes of diseases. This will be necessary in order when practicable to remove them, & will be useful likewise in enabling you to form a correct judgement of the Force, or duration of a disease. for the

longer a remote Cause has acted, and the
more violent the exciting Cause has been
the worse will be the disease. It will be
proper to look beyond the day, the week,
and even the month before a patient
is confined, for the knowledge of the
remote Cause of his disease. The debility
induced by fatigue & by Cold, Heat
sometimes existed for months before it
has been roused into disease by an exciting
Cause. Undigested Aliment has produced Dys-
pepsia five months after it has been received
into the Stomach. Strokes and falls have
brought on diseases years after they have
been received, and the excesses of youth in Drin-
king and venery often appear in the Gout,
Dropsies and melancholy in old age. While
I thus Advise you to seek for the re-
mote Cause of diseases in order to cure

them, by removing it, I ~~wish~~ it will be
necessary to add, that a Cure does not always
follow the Abstraction of its remote cause,
- ~~It is not therefore true~~ according to the
words of Celsus "Sublata Causa, ~~tollitur~~ effe-
-tus": we see this in many Cases. Death has
intervenes
often followed the discharge of the Worms which
produced it. ~~Tobacco~~ A future tetanus has
often ~~succeeded~~ the extraction of the Splinter
or the nail that induced it - ~~and~~ Epilepsy
in many hundred instances has continued
long after its some of its remote causes have
been removed - and we daily see plumbers
and yellow fevers run their Course into
life and death after patients have been
placed beyond the influence of the Cold, &c
miasmata which were their remote
causes. -

~~Remember debility is the~~
~~universal predisposing Cause of all general~~

Having mentioned the principal Objects of Attention in Discovering the nature Causes of Diseases, I shall now Deliver a few general remarks upon the modes of curing them. And here several questions Occur which must be answered, before we proceed to enter more minutely into the Subject before us.

Are there any incurable diseases? Lord Bacon says there are not, and in this Opinion he has been followed by the late Dr Gregory in his excellent introductory lectures to his Course of Lectures upon the practice of physic. Diseases are said to be incurable, because we do not know how to cure them - but from the Success which has attended the labors of physicians in discovering remedies for diseases that were once deemed incurable, there can be no doubt now there are remedies in store in the womb of time for all diseases that now elude the powers of

Medicine. ~~There was a time when~~ The Venereal
Disease, was ~~one~~ Once as certainly and more
universally fatal, than Cancers before
Mercury was found out to be its Antidote.
It is equally true
~~The same thing may be said of~~ many Other
Diseases, which ~~are~~ ~~were~~ fatal were
Once generally mortal, are now ~~generally~~
cured. To pronounce any Disease therefore
ultimately incurable is, to use the words
of Lord Bacon "to establish ignorance by law".
and what is more to call in Question the
Goodness of the Supreme Being who seems
to have Delighted in Stimulating human
ingenuity and industry by communicating
his blessings to the World only in a gradual
manner. After these remarks I need
hardly add that it is our duty ~~to understate~~ never
to decline the Care of patients in diseases
that are said to be incurable. I know

That Hippocrates & ~~Celsus~~ Celsus give courtesy
The Latter dispenses even from
Advice. ~~But this to give as a reason~~
~~for it that when the Indicat~~ Every even
undertaking the Cure of doubtful Cases,
~~But this is reason for it~~ lest their fatal
issue should injure a physicians reputa=
=tion. This Advice partakes of pagan
Selfishness, and should not be followed in
a Country whose Religion directs us to pre=
=fer the Safety & interest of Other people to
our Own. Had this practice obtained
in former years, there would have been no dimi=
this day
=nution in the number of incurable dis=
=eases. In prescribing for diseases of a doubtful
issue, the physician should always inform
issue
or patient or his friends, of the uncertainty
of his prescriptions, or he may imitate the
practice of Dr Cullen in the situation that

V I have said there are some Diseases
which we cannot cure. I now ask if

has been mentioned. He was called to a patient apparently in the last stage of an acute disease. He thought the loss of a few Ounces of blood might possibly save his life, but instead of prescribing it, he prevailed upon a Clergyman who came to see him to advise, and then left him as if despairing of his recovery. He was bled & soon afterwards recovered, to the great honor of Dr Cullen to whom the Clergyman gave the credit of the Cure. ~~Subject~~

IV Are there are any diseases which are curable, but which it is unsafe or improper to cure? I answer, - there are. It will be impossible to name them all. I shall barely mention a few out of a number of them. A Physician who knows the principles of his profession will know when & how far to extend them to this inquiry. —

1 It is always Dangerous to cure eruptions upon the head or behind the ears of Children without substituting a Diarrhoea in their room.

2 The bleeding piles should not be cured in old people, nor in persons subject to a disease in the head, nor in persons in whom it they have occured after the long continuance of any other disease. In these where None of these Circumstances take place, they should not be cured without substituting a Vicarious discharge of some other kind from the body. In sickly Seasons & Countries it will be safest not to check them in any persons. Dr Cleghorn says it was always unsafe to cure them in the sickly Island of Minorca.

3 An intermitting fever should not be

Vertigo - Headach

cured when it proceeds palsy, or paralysis.
It diffuses a heat & suffocates disease throughout
the whole system, and converts a
dangerous into a safe disease. The latter
The Bond was so much convinced of the
truth of this remark that he used to send
remedies to a Invalid in Gloucestershire
in order to infect them with the intermitting
fever.

4 The Gout should be cherished in the limbs
when it proceeds melancholy, weakness, or
painful Stomach & bowel complaints.

5 The Rheumatism should not be cured
when it claims pulmonary consumption.
or proceeds to weakness. The Daughter of Dr
Browne of Edin[r] has been twice deranged
in consequence of her being cured of a
rheumatic pain in her head. Hysteria

yielded only to a return of that pain.
6 Fetters & chronic Sores in old people should be approached
with a trembling hand by a physician.
They are often the means of prolonging life.
I have twice known death to be induced by
the healing of an old sore expose the leg in old
people. Dr Darwin mentions an instance
of palsy - and another of Epilepsy from the
cure of that disease in the face which is
known by the name of Gutta rosea. —
I am of a chronic Cough should be tolerated
in the close of life. Death was once induced
in this city by ceasing it. The system
Habit requires the pumps of Coughing to
Discharge the mucus which accumulates
in the bronchia from Habit in these
membranes
Cases.
& the Ascites should be relieved (for

it is rarely cured by tapping with great caution when it is of long Continuance. From the torpor induced by the presence of the water, the lymphatics are often incapable of acting when relieved by tapping. Under these circumstances, the distention of the Abdomen sometimes becomes a necessary stimulus of life. I think I have seen death induced in persons by tapping who had carried Waters in the Abdomen without much inconvenience for many months, and who might probably have lived several years longer in the same condition of things. Besides there are cases upon record in which the Lymphatics have been awakened to perform their action by accidents and time, & in which a ruptured & leaking lymphatic has been perfectly healed, so to cease to pour any more of the lymph into the cavity of the Abdomen.

of an habitual discharge of Semen from the
part should not be checked too suddenly. Dr
Dunn relates a case in which the suppression
of this discharge was followed by Dyspepsia,
and the loss of four teeth.

In a Diarrhœa should be restrained cautiously
when it follows head ache, Madness, or Colic.
In a Gonorrhœa benigna it should not be checked
when it arises other diseases. It cures
Intermittents in North Carolina. It suspended
the pulmonary Consumption in a certain
Capt Smith a patient of mine for several
years, and it arrived a bleeding at the
nose, a vomiting and a diarrhœa in a
Richard Perkins in the Penns: a Hospital in
the month of Decem[r] 1807. This spontaneous
discharge from the Urethra was accompanied
with a phymosis. — Upon its stoppage, of
his the above Symptoms returned & he
soon afterwards died. —

V D^r Sydenham speaks of the pain of the Gout preventing the extinction of life in some ~~pa~~ instances.

~~D^r~~ Even the pain of Cold feet in One instance that came under my notice ~~p~~ has prevented a Suspension of Colds or Catarrhs during a whole winter.

12 The Itch should not be cured where it affects persons labouring under the Hippo=
-condriasis, nor where it relieves any other disease, until the predisposition to that disease be removed.

13 There are certain pains with but little disease that become necessary from habit to the preservation of life. Of this Dr Darwin relates a remarkable instance in a Lady who died of a Chronic disease in Consequence of the extraction of some teeth from which she had been in the habit of suffering constant pain for several years. ~~Happily the cases~~ ✓ ~~are but few in which the pain life is suppor=~~ these pains ~~=ted by this dreadful remedy.~~ are to them

comes in to our aid in the Close of Chronic diseases, ~~in which~~ but happily the cases are few in which Life is supported by this remedy.

In all the diseases that have been

V It was founded originally upon a belief of every disease depending upon a peculiar and Specific morbid material, to which the Specific medicine was an antidote. This error did not die with the rejection of morbific matter as the cause of all Diseases from our Systems of pathology. It still exists in that system of pathology which admits of as many Specific actions as there are Diseases — upon each of which medicines are supposed to act Specifically so as to destroy them. It belongs exclusively to a belief in the Unity of disease to cut the sinew of this error, and to establish as a fact that —

named, time, nature, accidents, change of
or rank, or occupation and
place — an alteration in the predispositions,
often perform cures where they have been
prudently left to themselves by a physician.

Are there any such things as Specifics? =
= Divines? — By Specific medicines, I mean
such Articles of the materia medica as by
cure diseases by entering
~~entering~~ into mixture with their causes
or destroy the actions upon which they
depend. A belief in Specific medicines was
held by D. Sydenham by Mr Boyle, and
by many of the ~~distinghe~~ distinguished men
who lived in this day. ^ ~~but positive is a~~
~~= genius and Observation~~ ~~have proved that~~
= diseases are cured in a mechanical
manner, that is by the addition or

Abstractions from the powers that move
the fibres of the human body. There are
however a few exceptions to this general
as far as it applies to morbid matters.
remark, Mercury acts as a Specific in
curing the venereal disease, that is, it de-
=stroys its Virus by mixing with it. Several
of the diseases of the bowels & Skin are
cured in the same way as I shall say
hereafter. You are to distinguish here
between Specific medicines, & specific
Stimuli. The I shall admit the latter
in a subsequent Lecture. They are such
Articles of the Materia Medica as act upon
One part of the body more than on Others,
but even here they exercise no Specific
Effects. They act in a mechanical manner

V Obvious, ~~that~~ is ~~the~~ a Asp one than the
Least which admits of a Specific remedy
for every Disease ~~upon~~ founded upon
a Supposition of every Disease depending
upon a Specific action in the Solids of
the body. A belief in a panacea, supposes
a Unity in the Cause of Diseases, and in
this respect is an approach to truth, but
it is strongly opposed to truth in ~~opinion~~
supposes all Diseases to be the same in
kinds
force, Seat, and Duration, all of which
require a Variety ~~of~~ ~~Medicines~~ more
than One Medicine.

simply
by stimulating those parts of the body. It
is truly agreeable thus to lessen the myste-
ries of our Science, and to reduce the
operations of medicines in curing diseases
to Upon the
body to a level with the stimuli which
produce the healthy actions of Animal
life. —

After rejecting Specific medicines for individual diseases I next [illegible] ask
3dly Does there exist a Panacea, or a single medicine
that will cure all diseases? Such a remedy has
been supposed to exist, and great labor has
been wasted in attempts to discover it.
[illegible] a belief in such a medicine presupposes
the same in force, fact, to be
all diseases to possess nothing but a dissimilar
duration. It is [illegible] can be expected to cure diseases under such
circumstances. This error though